



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MAY 27.

MR. ARTHUR ERWIN BROWN, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Seventeen persons present.

Papers under the following titles were presented for publication :

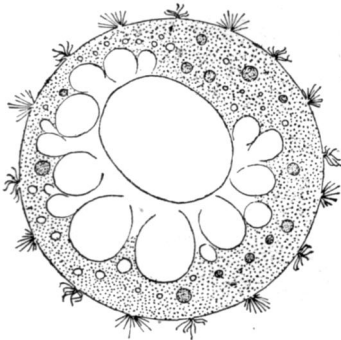
"The Mollusca of the Mount Mitchell Region," by Henry A. Pilsbry and Bryant Walker.

"Synopsis of the American Martens," by Samuel N. Rhoads.

The deaths of Ferdinand J. Dreer, a member, on the 25th inst., and of Henri Filhol, a correspondent, were announced.

A Peculiar Heliozoan.—MR. HOWARD CRAWLEY remarked that the heliozoan here figured was found on August 8, 1900, in water taken from a stagnant, spring-fed pool, near Wyncote, Pa.

The animal was almost perfectly spherical and showed no alteration in form while under observation. Its diameter was about 90 microns. Around the central part of the body there was an irregular whorl of large alveoli, and, in addition, a number of elements which may have been either small alveoli or large colorless granules. There was no distinction between cortex and medulla, the whorl of alveoli lying in a cytoplasmic matrix, uniform throughout. This matrix was colorless and granular, and closely resembled the endosarc of an *Amæba*. Within it was a diatom which still showed a little colored substance, and a number of more or less completely digested plant spores.



Occupying a slightly excentric position was a large vesicle, having the form of an ellipsoid. The contents of this vesicle were perfectly homogeneous under a magnification of 370 diameters, and of a very pale-green color. It was probably a food-ball.

From the surface of the animal arose a number of minute protoplasmic processes. These occurred in clusters, which were separated from each other by approximately the same distance as that which ordinarily separates the typical heliozoan pseudopodia.

It was further to be observed that at the points from which these clusters arose there were breaks in the continuity of the animal's contour, such as those which are seen at the point where a pseudopodium arises.

Two conditions which these clusters presented are illustrated in